



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873

## From Interests of Midland Virginia.

The recent exploration and discovery by the authorities of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company of extensive deposits and veins of magnetic and hematite iron ores along the immediate line of the late Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in the counties of Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst and Campbell, is an event of great significance to the future prosperity of our people and State. When we are told by those who have made the subject a specialty, and whose experience is enlarged by years of professional labor and service in iron operations, that the iron ores referred to are as extensive in quantity, and superior in quality, to any similar development to be found in the great iron State of Pennsylvania, we may conceive some idea of the importance of these discoveries, and the benefit which is to result from their appropriation to the uses of mankind. Iron is of universal demand wherever civilization extends, and that country enjoys most prosperity which can best furnish this most valuable metal, and convert it at the least cost to the purposes of society. We congratulate the friends of the railroad company upon the discovery of these valuable ores for transportation where such vast mineral wealth was not supposed to be stored, and our community upon the advantages presented of being able to receive the crude material at the minimum cost at tide-water, and by proper manipulation to add more than a hundred fold to their original values. Beyond all other raw material iron derives most additional value through the various processes of labor, and is therefore most desirable in the development and building up of the manufacturing interests of our cities. If these valuable resources can be properly organized, and capital secured for their handling and development, it would not be difficult to estimate the impulse which Virginia must at once receive in the onward march to a material prosperity heretofore unknown and not as yet anticipated by her most advanced stationers. Indeed we can hardly realize at present the extent of progress which Virginia will make in the next decade, and the prospect presented to her people of great future wealth and material prosperity.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—It is universally conceded that the question of the general government embarking in internal improvements is to be the leading subject brought before Congress at its next session. That a large portion of the people of both the South and the West look with favor on the gigantic schemes which have been broached in this connection is too plain to admit of dispute. It is known already that a powerful combination to advocate the construction by the general government of a grand system of canals to permeate in length and breadth the West and the South has been formed amongst members of Congress irrespective of party. The President's partiality for one or more of these schemes is such that he has committed himself to the principle in his annual message, and his influential aid can be confidently counted on at all times.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer has lately had a conversation with Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, of Fauquier, and says:—"I asked him as regards the action of the Convention. He said we must have a decisive and plain platform of principles that the people of the State could rally upon, and that the nominee should be a man that the people could and would support. In answer to the position he occupied, he said: 'I shall support the nominee of the Convention no matter who he be. If it be deemed necessary by the Convention to nominate me as a necessity to unite all parties, I would consider it a great honor and exert my utmost strength for the cause. I have taken no steps to secure a nomination, and shall not. If I can be of service to the people, I am ready now, as I have always been, to perform the part allotted me.' The same correspondent says that a prominent gentleman from Fairfax county, told him that we could not afford to run risks; that we could not risk our chance of success with any other man than Governor Smith, and that he intended to plainly express his views in the convention."

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Globe gives the details of a project for the development of the Southern States. By means of short canals, connecting the various rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, near their mouths, a steamer from St. Louis can make the trip from that place to Savannah without venturing into the open sea. The cost of loading and unloading, &c., will thus be avoided, but what is even more important, the distance between New Orleans and the Atlantic coast, near the northern line of Florida, will be reduced by at least one-half.

Queen Victoria, in answer to an address from the British House of Commons, in relation to the establishment, if practicable, of a general and permanent system of arbitration, has replied that she always "desired to extend the practice of closing international controversies by their submission to impartial friends, and to encourage the establishment of rules intended for the equal benefit of all; and that she will continue to pursue a similar course, with due regard to time and opportunity, whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage."

Letters from correspondents in Loudoun, Fairfax, and the Northern Neck, which have been left out owing to this week's local matters, will fill so large a space in our columns, will be published next week.

The Washington Chronicle professes to be quite sure that a Radical victory is to be attained at the approaching election in Virginia. It thinks that the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal is one of the most prominent considerations connected with political affairs in the State, and it throws out the suggestion—which will be understood by both parties, that "it is not unreasonable to conclude that the National Government will be more apt to consider favorably such a proposition if the State be placed under Republican auspices than if it remained under sectional control." We are yet to believe that the people of Virginia can be reduced to sacrifice their political principles, upon the promise of aid from the general government to a work of internal improvement!!

Dr. Sears, the general agent of the Peabody educational fund, in his report to the board of trustees, which met in New York on the 16th instant, shows that the number of public schools in Virginia to August, 1872, was 3,695. School population, 411,021 of persons between five and twenty-one years of age. Colors: White, 247,002; colored, 164,019. Of Peabody fund \$28,900 was appropriated to Virginia schools during the past scholastic year; graded schools received the largest share. The total amount appropriated to schools of the state was \$38,200.

The Baltimore American says:—"Deaths by drowning are distressingly frequent in Baltimore. There rarely passes a day at this time of the year when one or more are not reported, either of incautious swimmers, or men who lose their lives from over-turned or sunken boats, or of those who are careless when on the wharves or near the edge of the water. Since Thursday night two cases have occurred."

In reference to the recent singular murder case in West Chester, Pa., all the evidence, so far, goes to implicate Underwood in the murder of Goss; and the correspondent of the Baltimore American says that "the probabilities are that more astounding disclosures are yet to be made, which will make this case unequalled in the annals of crime."

The present and prospective situation of the through passenger business between New York and Washington, since the Pennsylvania road has come more directly into competition with the old lines, elicits considerable attention, and is much discussed in Baltimore and the other Northern cities.

It is now said that Maj. Kelly has not declined being a candidate for delegate from Spotsylvania county, if he should be nominated for re-election. Then we hope he will be nominated.

Green and unripe fruit are now to be avoided, as these fruits are the cause of a large proportion of our Summer diseases, especially among the young.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

One Francis Massey, who has been figuring at Cape May for several days as a British Lord, turned out to be bogus, and has decamped in disgrace. He gave out that he was a son of the Duke of Leeds, and a Captain in the British Royal Navy. Being found out at Congress Hall, he made for the Stockton, but his game being up, he has found it healthier to decamp. His appearance and habits first betrayed him, and, being from the very first suspected, he was lionized but little.

A band of disguised men visited the house of Daniel Galbreath, a farmer of McCracken county, Ky., a few nights ago, and demanded admittance. Upon being refused, they set fire to the house, and forced Galbreath and his brother outside. The outlaws then fired upon them, severely wounding L. M. Galbreath, the brother. The fire was returned by Daniel, who, it is thought, killed one of the party. The assailants then retired. No cause is assigned for the attack.

Dr. Thomas Dudley, first assistant of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky., committed suicide yesterday with thirty grains of morphine. The deceased had been connected with the institution for nearly thirty years. During the past year or so he has shown some evidences of insanity, owing, it is supposed, to his intimate relations with the insane, and intense application to his duties.

New York has recently been trying a great many novel experiments with its police force. They already have mounted and armed patrolmen in use, and it is now proposed to create a brigade of five hundred men, who shall be equipped with rifles, drilled as a military force, and be especially called upon in cases of emergency in place of the volunteer militia.

The new King of Sweden and Norway having been once crowned at Stockholm, yesterday underwent the ceremony of coronation at Drottningholm. There, at the capital of the heroic old monarchs of the North in the prehistoric days, was a brilliant gathering, and His Majesty is now entitled to set as the monarch of all Scandinavia.

A committee of the Industrial Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, has reported resolutions which were adopted, disapproving any man who would not use his influence toward the adoption of a law making arbitration a legal means of settling difficulties between employers and employees.

The diplomatic corps at Peking had a formal reception by the Emperor of China on the 29th of June. The ceremonial must have been very grand, according to the Oriental ideas of magnificence. Eight hundred Mandarin graced the occasion, and each Minister deposited his credentials at the foot of the throne.

The Treasury officials state, under no circumstances, can the Geneva award be paid in bonds. The terms of the treaty very specifically require that payment shall be made in coin, delivered at the Treasury of the United States. Payment, accordingly, must be made in coin, or in its only legal equivalent—coin certificates.

THE DROUGHT IN PRINCE GEORGE'S.—We are pained to say that the severe and unpropitious drought still continues. A few showers of rain have fallen in some sections of the county within the past week, but not enough to save the tobacco plants; and now we have to report as the opinion of well judging planters that in no event can more than one-third of a crop of tobacco be raised in this county. The corn crop having been planted late has not suffered so much; but the pastures in many places are literally burned up and farmers are compelled to feed their stock on grain.—*Middleton's Gazette.*

A special dispatch from Mount Vernon, Indiana, states that a panic prevails there on account of the cholera. Forty deaths occurred within a week, and eight or ten yesterday. The people are fleeing from the city. But the latest advices report that the cholera is believed to be abating.

## Letter from Rawley Springs.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RAWLEY SPRINGS, July 17.—Having heard of but few visitors here, I thought, so early in the season, I could find not only the "healing waters," but also, that rest and quiet for which I sorely longed, after unusual and protracted confinement to business.

Reaching here last Friday, what was my surprise as we approached the hotel, to see from every gallery and window bright eager faces, while so great a crowd seemed at the place of arrival, as to cause a wonder in my mind as to where passengers and baggage were expected to land, and where the inmates of the three arriving coaches were to be housed. Looking up, however, at the building, I took comfort—it seemed so to stretch out, and up, that its capacity must be great. Still I own to a feeling of disappointment. Was this the place I had come to for quiet! This the Rawley I had heard of as the springs where no gaiety ever intruded?—where only invalids resorted? No one seemed "sick"—all "gay and festive," while bright quick enlivening music added to the impression that this was not the place for me, who desired to lose sight of all that pertains to activity and excitement. But I answered these eager questions by a "hush! don't be too hasty, wait and see further."

Upon reaching the landing we were met by Mr. Woodward, the agreeable host, and by Dr. Eyster, the resident physician, who received us most kindly, as if indeed they were welcoming us to their own homes. This was a pleasant impression. Hearing our names at the office, we were escorted by Mr. Woodward to see our rooms, being told that the most desirable ones at present available, were in the "Baltimore House;" if we had no objections to be lodged out of the hotel proper, he would take us there, if we had he would show the best he had in the hotel. The "Baltimore House" being pointed out, it seemed near, and we said we would try that. Passing over a plank walk about the distance of ninety yards, we entered one end of a porch of a two story building with porches the whole length in front. The rooms in this house are of a remarkably good size, all the front ones accommodating easily two double beds, with the customary furniture, and the covered porches; while all the back rooms have stoves, which they say are very useful in the mornings and evenings of early June and September, and sometimes in August in cases of sickness. These rooms communicate in twos, making it thus pleasant for families. We were pleased and decided to remain there.

The genial manners of Mr. Woodward emboldened us to speak of the apparent crowd and life of the place, when he said if we had come the night before we would have found it far different—that very morning a picnic party of more than five hundred persons had arrived, numbering over one hundred and twenty people. Sixty of them had come all the way from Baltimore, being the Sunday School teachers of Trinity M. E. Church, South, of that city. They had left Baltimore the Monday previous, reaching Harrisonburg, gave a sacred concert there Tuesday, Wednesday went to "Weyer's Cave," and arrived here Friday morning to stay till Monday. The increase to the original party came from Harrisonburg and country round. This statement encouraged me; after all Rawley might be as quiet generally as represented to me. After a hearty and good supper, we retired to our rooms and fell asleep to the sound of music, having been prudent enough to forego a taste of the water until the morning. Saturday we had time to look around, but look which way we would the Sunday School party was ever in our vision, and so full of spirits did they seem, that it was refreshing to see people enjoy themselves so thoroughly as they seemed to. They were most of them young men and girls, just at that period when life seems all holiday. The pastor himself did not more than five or six and twenty. They were protected by some old ladies and gentlemen. At dinner we were able to estimate how many were here, all being more together than they had at any other meal. Allowing one hundred and twenty for the picnic party, we concluded there must be about one hundred and ninety regular guests. The dinner was excellent and well served, and we rose wishing no worse future would ever befall us than to have Mr. Woodward as a caterer. Saturday night we went to the ball room, which was well filled, many pretty and stylish young ladies, while the beaux seemed abundant. The music was good, consisting of six pieces, the band of Hayes, of Washington.

Sunday there was service in the ball room. The Rev. Mr. Jno. Hancock, pastor of Trinity Church, preached the sermon to a good and attentive congregation. The singing was fine, the Sunday School forming the choir. Church also in the evening. Never there such a singing party as this Sunday School; hymn after hymn all day long when the Superintendent was with them; he away, song after song. Rawley seemed one vast singing school—music, music, music, till I wished such a thing had never been heard of, and then to exasperate further, Monday night serenades were the order, and till one o'clock, Hayes' band performed airs, melodious enough, no doubt, to some, but which I wished in Egypt. Tuesday morning, to my relief (for I was tired of music) the Sunday School party left, and then, turning my attention for the first time, to the regular boarders, I found I had wrongly blamed the Baltimore people for the serenades; that they were meant for others still here, two young ladies from New York, three from Richmond, one from Washington, one from Philadelphia, and a bride and groom from Washington being the recipients of the musical compliment. The walks I find are beautiful and many delightful nooks abound where one can be as quiet as he chooses, and commune through nature with nature's God in solitude undisturbed. So I am reconciled to the life at Rawley, even glad of the brightness, for none seem to have cares, all on health and pleasure bent.

Among the guests are ladies fair to look upon. To make comparisons would be odious to Shakespeare, and I should hesitate long to decide which had the most attractions. Of the beaux I may mention names, a few of which will be familiar to you: Geo. Mason, of Fairfax; Robt. C. Lee; Col. Lewis and Long, and Perry of Washington. Others are here from the north—Washington from Philadelphia, and Col. Dechert from the most prominent.

Of the amusements I will write again, my letter being already long. There are not so many Alexandrians here as usual. Lewis M. Kenzie, Geo. Jamieson and family, Mrs. S. E. Mason and Mrs. S. C. Neale, being the sole representatives at present. Mr. G. H. Ramey left here yesterday for "Stribling's Springs," near Staunton, where he will get as powerful an alum water as at the "Rockbridge," and alum water is what he needs. He regretted leaving, desiring to give Rawley the praise for the cure he hopes for, and expressed himself as feeling stronger already since here. The bell for tea rings, and so much have I improved that the sound of a summons to meals is ever welcome, and I feel bound to respond immediately to so acceptable a call.

## Fredericksburg.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA., July 17.—I hope the good people of Fredericksburg will not conclude from my last letter that I intended to run down or make little of their town; far from it. I found the same old Virginia welcome there as in times gone by, when a more prosperous day shone on her—may it come again soon, and more than ever prosperous—and the genial hospitality of that people has no superior. I well remember when passing through there at the close of the war, hungry, penniless and tired, how I was cared for, fed, and sent on my

way refreshed, and I shall never forget the ready sympathy and deep distress they manifested in the fate of the army just driven from Richmond. The picture is before me now. The ragged, foot-sore, dirty veterans, some wounded, all dejected and sad, surrounded by eagerly enquiring strangers; women seeking tidings of their husbands, fathers enquiring after their boys. All with distressed faces, some were in tears, that after all Lee was compelled to give up the stronghold. Some asking again, "could it be possible, it is surely not true that Lee had been whipped," and others utterly incredulous and counting our story as the tales of deserters. And then the kindly interest manifested in us, shown by acts more than words, at a time when a dinner given away meant something, the good white citizens of the town, the commonwealth, not knowing certainly that the best meal would be obtainable for themselves. Such was the Fredericksburg, desolated, blighted, impoverished, yet kindly and open-hearted still. I noticed a curious fact in this place. People do not seem to think it necessary to fasten their front doors, and hall closets are not known. I called to see a gentleman here and found him gone to dinner, he had left his office open and valuable things about. I asked him when he returned if he was not afraid he would be robbed, to which he replied that there was not the slightest danger, no one ever troubled his affairs. So that if Fredericksburg has its disadvantages in being dull and deserted, it has some compensating advantages to which Alexandrians are strangers.

## Letter from Nelson County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

ELMINGTON, VA., July 17.—The little village of Elmington is improving greatly. Mr. Perkins, the principal of the Elmington Military and Classical School, is about erecting another large and commodious building. He has engaged the services of two gentlemen, graduates of the University of Virginia, of the highest character, competent to teach all the ancient and modern languages, and his school promises to be one of the largest and best schools in the State. Immense quantities of tan bark have been and are still being shipped from this place. The steam saw mill of Messrs. B. H. Goodloe & Co. is situated about a mile from this place, and is shipping lumber from here to Alexandria and other points along the W. C. & V. M. & G. S. R. R.

The wheat harvest is over, and I think there has been a very good yield. The oat harvest is just commencing, and promises to be very abundant. The corn is looking remarkably well, and the tobacco is looking better than I ever saw it for the time of year; one gentleman in the neighborhood will soon have to top his.

The northern bound express train on the W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R., on last Sunday night, ran over the watchman on the section above here, horribly mauling his body. In attempting to cross the cattle guard his foot became fastened, and so near was the train upon him that all escape was hopeless.

There is much talk about the coming election, and many candidates are spoken of and a good deal of electioneering is going on.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Manassas Gazette says:—"Some person or persons went into the pasture field of Mr. Thomas Goodwin, about two miles South of Bentsville on Saturday night last, and killed a valuable horse belonging to that gentleman. When discovered on Sunday morning the animal was almost dead, with its head chopped to pieces with some sharp instrument, supposed to be an axe."

At the commencement of Richmond college Charles E. Nicol, son of Judge A. Nicol, was presented with a gold medal for being the best writer in the Mu Sigma Rho Society of which he was a member, and had honors conferred upon him as follows: Greek—intermediate and final. Mathematics—final, and graduated in French. This was his first session at college.

A meeting of the Conservatives of Stafford county, was held last Wednesday, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in the chair, and appointed delegates to the State Convention and to the Senatorial nominating Convention. A preference for Gen. R. E. Withers, for Governor was expressed.

The Warren Sentinel says:—"Our farmers express fears that the recent weather, showery and sunshiny as it has been, will seriously injure the wheat. They are consequently, busy hauling in and stacking their crops."

At a meeting of the County School board of Prince William held on the 7th day of July, on motion it was ordered that J. B. Thornton be recommended as a student at William and Mary College.

A writer in the Manassas Gazette from Danbury says:—"I regret to learn that the Canada thistle has made its appearance in many places along the railroad."

Maj. J. N. Buck, of Warren county, who was stricken by paralysis some time since, is improving and hopes, ere long, to be able to go about again.

The contract for the bridge across the Shenandoah river, on the S. V. R. R., has been let to Mr. Donahue, and work will be commenced immediately.

The Piedmont (Orange county) Virginian says:—"Some of our farmers are now engaged in threshing their wheat, and they report it as turning out remarkably well."

DEATH OF JUDGE WILSON.—This section of Virginia has lost within the last few weeks three of the oldest and most distinguished of the public men of the Commonwealth.—Dee Daniel, Judge Robertson, and now Judge Daniel A. Wilson. This latter gentleman died on Wednesday night last, at his residence in this city, in the 55th year of his age. He was born in the county of Cumberland on the 10th of April, 1789. When young, he represented his native county in the Legislature of Virginia for several successive years. He was afterwards elected one of the members of the Executive Council of Virginia, under the administration of Governor Tazewell, and held that honorable position for several years. In 1840, he was chosen Judge of the Lynchburg Circuit, to succeed Judge Daniel, sr., removed to this city, and occupied that bench until he retired to private life in 1852. In all these public positions of high honor and trust, Judge Wilson discharged his duties to his State and people with unquestioned fidelity. He was a man of fine education, extensive and varied reading, and most entertaining conversational powers. In all the domestic and personal relations of life, he was kind, faithful and upright. He was emphatically a good man, and died as he had lived—an enemy of no man, and no man, an enemy of his.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

SAVE A MOTHER'S TEARS.—Not long ago two friends were sitting together, engaged in letter-writing. One was a young man from India, the other a female friend, part of whose family resides in that far-off land. The former was writing to his mother in India. When the letter was finished, his friend offered to inclose it in hers, to save postage. This he politely declined, saying, "If it be sent separately, it will reach her sooner than if sent through a friend, and perhaps it may save her a tear."

His friend was touched with his tender regard for his mother's feelings, and felt, with him, that it was worth paying the postage to save his mother a tear!

Would that every boy and girl, every young man and every young woman, were equally saving of a mother's tears.

## Meeting in Fauquier County.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

WARRENTON, VA., July 14, 1873. To-day a meeting of the citizens of this town was held in the court-house to appoint delegates to the Conservative Convention, Captain A. D. Payne in the chair, and Mr. Cardwell, secretary. General Wm. H. Payne was appointed delegate, and W. H. Shepperd, alternate.

Mr. James V. Brooke offered the following: 1. Resolved, That the grand distinctive principle upon which the Conservative party in Virginia should conduct its fight with Radicalism in the ensuing election, is the supreme importance of keeping the control of State affairs in the hands of the white citizens of the Commonwealth, as opposed to the combination of the carpet-bagger, the outlaw and the negro.

2. That it is not necessary, nor would it be wise policy to encumber the platform of the Conservative party with issues springing out of Federal politics—such as a course being determined to direct attention from more vital questions of political supremacy in the State.

3. That denunciation of those C. s. v. s. who in the last Presidential election, deem it their duty either to absent themselves from the polls, or to prefer the action of Grant, would be extremely unwise, if not unjust—such a course upon their part, not being inconsistent with fidelity to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and suggesting a cession rather than abuse, as the proper treatment upon the part of their brethren.

4. That the Conservative party has proved itself fully equal to the task of administering State affairs wisely and well; having warred off successfully the perils threatened by the funding bill, enacted by Radical votes; having prevented an increase of taxation, and, indeed, reduced it by the re-assessment, while it has preserved the credit of the State, having proved itself the true friend of popular education by establishing the free school system years before it was required by the constitution; having reorganized the judicial system so as to relieve the people from the annoyance and costs incident to a frequent recurrence to jury courts, and the treasury of the State from a heavy expenditure; having given inducements to emigration and the development of the material resources of the Commonwealth so as to lighten the burden of the agricultural interest; having, in a word, done all that could be consistently done to place the Commonwealth upon the track of prosperity and progress, from which she was thrown by the rude shock of war, and to ensure to her that portion of renown to which she is destined, if her people will adopt and act up to the grand truths embodied in the motto, "Virginia for Virginians."

Mr. Brooke supported his resolutions in some able remarks.

General Payne and Mr. Shepperd opposed them. The former thought the meeting presumptuous in dictating to a convention, and he claimed that those who stayed from the polls were never out of the Conservative party and would support the Conservative nominee for Governor. He did not feel, forgetting that who voted for Grant, until they first ask of forgiveness, and he had yet to hear of their doing so. They both claimed that one of the strongest arguments we had was the interference of Federal government with State affairs, and pointed to the condition of South Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Mr. Brooke replied at length, maintaining his position.

Mr. Scott offered the following as a substitute for the third resolution: 3. That we regret the action of those members of the Conservative party who differed with their party upon the issues before the people in the past Presidential contest, but call upon them to resume their place in ranks in the approaching contest, and co-operate with their old friends and comrades in arms in keeping Virginia in the hands of her own children.

Mr. Brooke accepted this amendment as did also Messrs. Shepperd and Payne. At the request of Mr. Brooke the resolutions were now put *seriatim*. The first was carried. General Payne moved to table the second. After some discussion between General Payne and Mr. B., the vote being put the second resolution was tabled. The vote on Mr. Scott's substitute resulted in its adoption. There being no objection to the fourth resolution it was also adopted; after which the meeting adjourned.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

I would advise Mr. Superintendent, alias Misnomer, to permit "Pro Bono Publico" to subside. His effusion in yesterday's Gazette, addressed to the Misnomer, is very silly, and bears certain car marks which are suspiciously indicative of its source or its inspiration.

Mr. "Improvement" had better improve his law and his facts, in regard to the brick piles in the streets. If, as he states, the Superintendent granted the permission to the owners to continue these nuisances until their title to land on which they intended to build was settled, I would respectfully ask where the Superintendent finds the law for such permission. The thing is too foolish for belief, except by the Misnomer, perhaps. I beg leave to say, with all due respect, that I do not believe one word of it. I have read the city law on this subject, and find that persons building houses may occupy a limited part of the street with their bricks, &c., while building, but not while settling titles—a thing everybody is presumed to have done before he begins.

What of the nuisance at the corner of King and Washington streets? Has our Misnomer granted the proprietor, in this case, permission to keep it up until he shall have overcome the delays and uncertainties of the law in reaching his title clear? To an ordinary man, having some respect for the law and the rights of the people, it would seem right to remove these nuisances first, and let the owners study their convenience and settle their titles afterwards.

I would suggest to the appointing power that justice to themselves and the community they represent demands some inquiry into these cases, and whether a Superintendent cannot be found who will be a Superintendent in fact and in law, and not a Misnomer. But it is to be feared that this appeal to our "representatives" will find them, too, to be Misnomers. X.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

The writer X reminds me to ask how long Pitt street, south side of King, is to be kept shut, both sidewalks and carriage way. Of the latter there is a space of about six feet left open by the concession of the proprietors on either side, and even this is liable to the proprietors' game of open and shut, at their pleasure. Perhaps, however, our "very efficient" Superintendent has granted them a dispensation. Of course, neither the law nor the public have any rights which he is bound to respect. There may be a law which empowers him to scatter dispensations right and left as seemeth to him good; but I have thus far failed to see it.

THE SECONDS' CASE AGAIN.—The seconds in the late Mordecai McCarty duel appeared before the Hustings Court again yesterday. Their counsel, without waiting for Judge Guignard's decision upon the application made for renewal of bail Wednesday, asked leave to withdraw said application, which was allowed. The accused were then ordered to be committed to jail, to await their trial upon the indictment found against them at the September term. Their counsel, however, have prepared a petition to Judge B. W. Lay, of New Kent, asking that they may be brought before him, asking for writ of habeas corpus, to make application for bail. It is expected that the writ will be served upon the Sergeant of the city to-day or to-morrow, and the prisoners will then be carried to New Kent county, where they will be heard.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Judge Shackelford has fixed upon the first of October, March and June, for holding his courts in Orange county. Twenty acres, part of Magruder's farm, lying on Aquia Creek, has been sold and purchased by Dr. Conway for \$90.

THROUGH RAILWAY CONNECTION.—We learn, though the terms of the agreement are not yet known, that the difficulty which has existed between the Pennsylvania, Railroad Company—now controlling the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac Roads—and the Union Railroad Company of Baltimore, has been practically settled. The American says this difficulty has up to this time prevented the use of the Union Railway Tunnel, and the Pennsylvania Railway Company has been running its through trains between New York and Washington by way of Columbia and York, thus lengthening the route about fifty miles. On Monday next, or as soon thereafter as the Union Railway Company completes its connection with the Baltimore and Philadelphia Road at Canton, this route will be abandoned, and the direct connection with the East will be made by the completed tunnel and over the Baltimore and Philadelphia Road, as heretofore.

Exactly what will be the result of this arrangement upon the passenger traffic over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cannot be known until the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is developed. The latter road controls entirely the depot at New York and the road thence to Philadelphia, and has its independent connection with Washington by the Potomac Road. Of course, both roads will contend for the passenger traffic, but whether or not the contest will be kept within certain limits is yet to be seen. The Pennsylvania Road has in its power to refuse to sell tickets at New York to passengers via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or to receive its coupons between Philadelphia and New York. The situation is at least interesting, and further developments will be anxiously looked for.—*Prince Georgian.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The coroner's jury in the case of the child of Larkin A. Beall, killed by an engine of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad found that the child "came to its death from injuries received by being run over by a locomotive of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and that the company is grossly negligent and responsible for said accident in not providing and using the proper signals at the street crossings."

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the treasurer, Mr. Marbury, stated that their financial condition was alarming, and that unless temporary aid was received from the Governor, advancements made on the appropriation of \$25,000 made by the last Legislature, and which will not be available until September, they would be required to suspend operations.

A young girl named Josephine Donohoe, who gave birth to a child at a house on H street, near Fourth street, which she alleges was still-born and threw it in the sink where it was yesterday discovered in a decomposed state by a scavenger, was held under arrest at her sick room last night, but was this morning released from surveillance.

There are only three cases in the small pox hospital at present. The health officer reported that the soap boiling establishments adjoining the lands of the Georgetown College were a horrible nuisance, and they were ordered to be abolished.

Mr. John Kelly, it is learned, has given his celebrated barking dog to a friend who lives in another part of the city. The evil was done away with as far as Mr. Caleb Cushing is concerned, but other parties now complain.

The little son of the murdered pedler, Rogerski, is now selling fans in this city.

Russia having conquered Khiva, the Czar graciously permits the Khan to remain on his throne as a vassal of the Empire, for which privilege he is to pay an enormous indemnity.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remainder in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice July 19, 1873. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Anderson, A.	Moore, W. F.
Banks, Eliza	Medley, W. R.
Banks, Hannah	Moore, Mrs. Jas.
Bell, Mrs. M.	Moore, Mrs. Amanda
Barrs, Miss Martha	Phillips, W. V.
Ball, Mrs. Mary J.	Payne, Mrs. Julia, ed.
Coleman, Miss Ellen	Rabinson, Mrs. F. ed.
Campbell, Miss Alice	Robinson, Miss Amy, ed.
Cole, Nancy	Stord, Jas.
Chandler, Wm.	Standers, Mrs. Lucy
Durand, Martin P.	Shirley, A. Moore
Davis, Mrs. Kate	Skates, Mrs. Queen F. A.
Duiling, Miss R.	Spinks, Sarah A.
Febrey, Miss Ida J.	Taylor, Miss Minnie
Harris, Mrs. J. M.	Talbot, Miss Lizzie
Holmes, Mrs. M. E.	Travis, Miss Emma
Jones, Lucille	Thomas, Mrs. Kate
Long, Mrs. Kitty	Williams, Mrs. A. E.
Long, Davenport	Wilson, Mrs. F. E.
July 19—11	N. P. TRIST, P. M.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, July 19.—A small lot of new red wheat was offered on "Change to-day, and sales made at 100 and 105 for good to prime samples. Corn is declining, prices being quoted 10c since yesterday and 6c since the opening of the week; offerings of 94 bushels white and 302 of mixed, with sales of each at 7c.